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DESCRIPTION

A collapsible shaft assembly
^ ~~COUPLING STRUCTURE OF EXTENSIBLE SHAFTS~~

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Technical Field

The present invention relates generally to a coupling structure of extensible shafts used for a steering apparatus etc of an automobile, and more particularly to a coupling structure of extensible shafts by which to enhance a mobility of an outer shaft toward a front side of the vehicle when collapsed upon a secondary collision.

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Background Arts

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In a steering apparatus of an automobile, a steering shaft becomes shrunk by getting a part of a steering shaft collapsed upon a secondary collision, thus safeguarding a driver. A hollowed outer shaft disposed on a rear side of the steering shaft is spline-fitted (or serration-fitted) to a solid inner shaft disposed on a front side thereof, and fitting portions of these two shafts get collapsed upon the secondary collision, whereby the inner shaft is housed in the outer shaft and the steering shaft thus shrinks.

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According to, for example, Japanese Patent

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shafts 1 and 2.

The male spline fitting portion 1a of the inner shaft is formed with two streaks of concave grooves 3 extending over the entire periphery thereof. The female spline fitting portion 2a of the outer shaft 2 is formed with a plurality of filling holes 4 through which to make injection-filling of a synthetic resin, corresponding to those concave grooves 3. With this configuration, the concave grooves 3 are filled by injection with the synthetic resin through the filling holes 4, thus forming resinous slide portions 5 on the spline fitting portions 1a, 2a of the two shafts 1, 2. A [backlash] caused in a peripheral direction between the shafts 1 and 2 is thereby prevented, and the inner and outer shafts 1 and 2 can get shrunk with a stability when becoming collapsed upon a secondary collision.

In the steering shaft shown in FIG. 4, the spline fitting portions 1a, 2a of the two shafts 1, 2 get collapsed upon the secondary collision. As shown in FIG. 5, the female spline fitting portion 2a of the outer shaft 2 moves with respect to the male spline fitting portion 1a of the inner shaft towards the front side of the vehicle, with the result that the two shafts 1 and 2 get shrunk.

As the collapse occurred upon the secondary collision progresses, a [fitting length L] of the

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spline fitting portions 1a, 2a of the two shafts 1, 2 decreases as shown in FIG.5. Then, the front side end of the outer shaft 2 comes off the male spline fitting portion 1a of the inner shaft 1.

5 When this collapse further progresses, as shown in FIG. 6, the [fitting length L] of the spline fitting portions 1a, 2a becomes much shorter, and the front side end of the outer shaft 2 comes further off the male spline fitting portion 1a of the inner shaft 1 and comes to be positioned on the outer periphery of the small-diameter portion 1b.

10 At this time, for example, if a bending load acts on the outer shaft 2, it might happen that the front side end of the outer shaft 2 is brought into contact with the outer peripheral surface of the small-diameter portion 1b of the inner shaft 1. As a result, the outer shaft 2 does not necessarily smoothly move towards the front side of the vehicle.

15 It is an object of the present invention, which was devised under such circumstances, to provide a coupling structure of extensible shafts by which to enhance a mobility of the outer shaft towards the front side of the vehicle when collapsed upon the secondary collision.

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Disclosure of Invention

A coupling structure of extensible shafts is

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characterized by comprising an inner shaft having a fitting portion, an outer shaft having a fitting portion so fitted to the fitting portion of the inner shaft as to be extensible in the axial direction and incapable of rotating, a concave groove formed in the fitting portion of the inner shaft, filling holes, formed in the fitting portion of the outer shaft, through which the concave groove is filled with a synthetic resin, and resinous slide portions thus formed on the fitting portions of the inner and outer shafts, wherein a low frictional member is attached to an inner peripheral surface of a front side end of the fitting portion of the outer shaft.

Thus, according to the present invention, the low frictional member is attached to the inner peripheral surface of the front side end of the outer shaft, and hence the outer shaft moves towards the front side of a vehicle when collapsed upon a secondary collision, with the result that a [fitting length] of the fitting portions of the two shafts decreases. Then, even if a bending load acts on the outer shaft when the front side end of the outer shaft comes off the fitting portion of the inner shaft and is positioned on an outer periphery of the small-diameter portion of the inner shaft, the front side end of the outer shaft, because of the low frictional member (a resinous ring) sliding on an

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outer peripheral surface of the small-diameter
portion of the inner shaft, is capable of smoothly
moving towards the front side of the vehicle. A
mobility of the outer shaft toward the front side of
5 the vehicle can be more enhanced than in the prior
arts.

In the coupling structure according to the
present invention, the low frictional member may
preferably be a resinous ring composed of a
10 polyacetal resin, polytetrafluoroethylene like nylon
or Teflon (a brand name), and this ring may
preferably be attached to an inner peripheral surface
of the front side end of the outer shaft. The way of
attaching the ring may preferably be such that the
15 resinous ring is fitted into the inner peripheral
surface of the front side end of the outer shaft and
secured enough not to come off by caulking the front
side end of the outer shaft, or the ring may also be
press-fitted in or bonded to the inner peripheral
20 surface of the front side end of the outer shaft.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a vertical sectional view showing a
steering shaft for a vehicle, to which a coupling
25 structure of extensible shafts in a first embodiment
of the present invention is applied;

FIG. 2 is a view showing how the steering shaft

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for the vehicle illustrated in FIG. 1 acts upon a secondary collision;

FIG. 3 is a vertical sectional view showing the steering shaft for the vehicle, to which the coupling structure of extensible shafts in a second embodiment of the present invention is applied;

FIG. 4 is a vertical sectional view showing a steering shaft for a vehicle, to which a coupling structure of extensible shafts in the prior art is applied;

FIG. 5 is a view showing how the steering shaft for the vehicle illustrated in FIG. 4 acts upon the secondary collision in the prior art; and

FIG. 6 is a view showing how the steering shaft for the vehicle illustrated in FIG. 4 acts upon the secondary collision in the prior art, and also showing a case where a collapse progresses.

Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

A coupling structure of extensible shafts will be explained by way of embodiments of the present invention with reference to the drawings.

(First Embodiment)

FIG. 1 is a vertical sectional view showing a steering shaft for a vehicle, to which the coupling structure of the extensible shafts in a first embodiment of the present invention is applied. FIG.

2 is a view showing how the steering shaft for the vehicle illustrated in FIG. 1 acts upon a secondary collision.

As shown in FIG. 1, a solid inner shaft 1
5 disposed on a front side of the steering shaft is spline-fitted (or serration-fitted) to a hollowed outer shaft 2 disposed on a rear side thereof. The inner shaft 1 is constructed of a male spline fitting portion 1a and a small-diameter portion 1b of which a
10 diameter is set slightly smaller than a diameter of this fitting portion 1a. The outer shaft 2 is constructed of a female spline fitting portion 2a and a large-diameter portion 2b of which a diameter is set slightly larger than a diameter of this fitting
15 portion 2a. A predetermined clearance is given to between the spline fitting portions 1a and 2a of the two shafts 1, 2, thereby well keeping an axial slidability between the two shafts 1, 2.

The male spline fitting portion 1a of the inner
20 shaft is formed with two streaks of concave grooves 3 extending over the entire periphery thereof. The female spline fitting portion 2a of the outer shaft 2 is formed with a plurality of filling holes 4 through which to make injection-filling of a synthetic resin,
25 corresponding to those concave grooves 3. With this configuration, the concave grooves 3 are filled by injection with the synthetic resin through the

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filling holes 4, thus forming resinous slide portions
5 on the spline fitting portions 1a, 2a of the two
shafts 1, 2. A [backlash] caused in a peripheral
direction between the shafts 1 and 2 is thereby
5 prevented, and the inner and outer shafts 1, 2 can
get shrunk with a stability when becoming collapsed
upon a secondary collision.

According to the first embodiment, a low
frictional member, i.e., a resinous ring 6 composed
10 of a polyacetal resin, polytetrafluoroethylene like
nylon or Teflon (a trade name) and so on, is fitted
to an inner peripheral surface of a front side end of
the female spline fitting portion 2a of the outer
shaft 2. The way of fitting this ring 6 may be such
15 that the resinous ring 6 is fitted into an annular
cut portion in the inner peripheral portion of the
front side end of the outer shaft 2 and secured
enough not to come off by caulking the front side end
of the outer shaft, or the ring 6 may also be press-
20 fitted in or bonded to the annular cut portion. Note
that a minute gap is formed between an inner
peripheral surface of the resinous ring 6 and an
outer peripheral surface of the small-diameter
portion 1b.

25 Because of being configured as described above,
the spline fitting portions 1a, 2a of the two shafts
1, 2 get collapsed upon the secondary collision. As

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shown in FIG. 2, the female spline fitting portion 2a
of the outer shaft 2 moves with respect to the male
spline fitting portion 1a of the inner shaft towards
the front side of the vehicle, with the result that
5 the two shafts 1 and 2 get shrunk.

As the collapse occurred upon the secondary
collision progresses, a [fitting length L1] of the
spline fitting portions 1a, 2a of the two shafts 1, 2
decreases as shown in FIG. 2. Then, the front side
10 end of the outer shaft 2 comes off the male spline
fitting portion 1a of the inner shaft 1 and comes to
be positioned on the outer periphery of the small-
diameter portion 1b of the inner shaft 1.

At this time, for example, even if a bending
15 load acts on the outer shaft 2, according to the
first embodiment, the resinous ring 6 is fitted to
the inner peripheral surface of the front side end of
the outer shaft 2 and therefore slides on the outer
peripheral surface of the small-diameter portion 1b
20 of the inner shaft 1, whereby the front side end of
the outer shaft 2 can smoothly move toward the front
side of the vehicle and a mobility of the outer shaft
2 toward the front side of the vehicle can be more
enhanced than in the prior arts.

Moreover, as illustrated in FIG. 2, though the
25 [fitting length L1] of the spline fitting portions 1a,
2a of the two shafts 1, 2 nominally decreases, if

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taking it into consideration that the resinous ring 6 slides on the outer peripheral surface of the small-diameter portion 1b of the inner shaft 1, a comparatively large initial [fitting length L] can be substantially ensured, and, as described above, the outer shaft 2 can smoothly move towards the front side of the vehicle.

Note that if the female spline fitting portion 2a of the outer shaft 2 is, as indicated by an imaginary line (two-dotted line) in FIG. 1, set equal to or longer than the [fitting length L], the [fitting length L] can be increased as the collapse progresses.

(Second Embodiment)

FIG. 3 is a vertical sectional view showing a steering shaft for a vehicle, to which the coupling structure of the extensible shafts in a second embodiment of the present invention is applied.

In the second embodiment, the male spline fitting portion 1a of the inner shaft 1 has two streaks of segmental concave grooves 7 formed only in some portions in the peripheral direction. Further, the female spline fitting portion 2a of the outer shaft 2 is formed with two pieces of injection holes 8 for injecting the synthetic resin and with two pieces of discharge holes 9 for discharging the synthetic resin. With this configuration, when

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filled with the synthetic resin by injection, the
synthetic resin is injected into the segmental
concave grooves 7 via the injection holes 8. If the
resin overflows, the overflowed resin is discharged
5 via the discharge holes 9. Resinous slide portions
10 are thus formed in the concave grooves 7.

As described above, the male spline fitting
portion 1a of the inner shaft 1 is formed with the
segmental concave grooves 7 only in some portions in
10 the peripheral direction. Therefore, the resin
filling there does not spread wider than needed over
the entire peripheries of the two fitting portions 1a,
2a, and it is feasible to restrain a slide resistance
on the resinous slide portion 10 from remarkably
15 increasing.

Further, when filled with the synthetic resin
by injection, the overflowed synthetic resin is
discharged via the discharge holes 9, and hence the
interiors of the two fitting portions 1a, 2a are not
20 filled with more of the resin than needed. Similarly,
it is possible to restrain the slide resistance on
the resinous slide portion 10 from remarkably
increasing.

Moreover, in the second embodiment also, as the
25 collapse occurred upon the secondary collision
progresses, the front side end of the outer shaft 2
comes off the male spline fitting portion 1a. Then,

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if positioned on the outer periphery of the small-diameter portion 1b, the resinous ring 6 is attached to the inner peripheral surface of the front side end of the outer shaft 2 and therefore slides on the
5 outer peripheral surface of the small-diameter portion 1b of the inner shaft 1. Accordingly, the front side end of the outer shaft 2 is capable of smoothly moving towards the front side of the vehicle, and the mobility of the outer shaft 2 toward the
10 front side of the vehicle can be more enhanced than in the prior arts.

Note that the present invention is not limited to the embodiments discussed above and may be modified in a variety of forms.

15 According to the present invention, the low frictional member (e.g., the resinous ring) is attached to the inner peripheral surface of the front side end of the fitting portion of the outer shaft, and therefore, when getting collapsed upon the
20 secondary collision, the outer shaft moves towards the front side of the vehicle, and the [fitting length] of the fitting portions of the two shafts decreases, with the result that the front side end of the outer shaft comes off the fitting portion of the
25 inner shaft. Then, even if the bending load acts on the outer shaft when positioned on the outer periphery of the small-diameter portion of the inner

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